

July 11, 1945

AGRICULTURE IN ACTION

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TOTAL CROP PRODUCTION
OUTLOOK FAVORABLE
Sep 3

Total crop production for the whole country promises to be well above average -- not quite in the bumper class of 1942 and 1944, but higher than for any of the other years on record. Such was the outlook on July 1, according to BAE's monthly crop report, despite the sharp drop in cotton acreage, and the uncertain prospects for the late-planted corn and other spring crops. The outlook for a number of individual crops is for record or near-record production. There are important increases in some vitally needed commodities: food grains, sugar and flaxseed. Big crops of potatoes, tobacco and several of the fruits and vegetables are in prospect. The wheat crop is at an all-time high. The tonnage of truck crops for market may equal or slightly exceed the record volume produced in 1944. The expected total of 101 million tons of hay would be second only to the 105 million tons produced in 1943. The prospective oats crop would be the largest in 25 years.

Above-average yields are indicated for barley, rye, sugar beets, sugarcane, peas, tobacco, potatoes, sweetpotatoes, and a considerable number of the vegetable crops. Combined tonnage of deciduous fruits is expected to be slightly less than average.

July 1 conditions point to a corn crop of only 2,685 million bushels -- 543 million below last year's record. Hence, production of feed grains is indicated to be below the record volumes of the last 3 years even with an anticipated record oat crop.

Individual crop forecasts follow: Corn: Well below the high level of the past 3 years, with less than 2.7 million bushels indicated on July 1. The indicated yield is 29 bushels per acre on 92,229,000 acres for harvest, compared with 33.2 bushels in 1944 and the average of 26.8 bushels.

Wheat: Largest crop of record in prospect. Estimated at 1,129 bushels this year's crop is 50 million above that of 1944, the previous record crop. Winter wheat production of 834,189,000 bushels is the principal factor in this large crop with an acreage 14 percent larger than last year.

Oats: Largest crop since 1920, estimated at 1,418,993,000 bushels. This is 22 percent larger than last year's crop and 33 percent larger than the 10-year average. Barley: Estimated crop of 265 million bushels is 10 percent less than the 1944 production and 7 percent below the 10-year average. Rye: Production indicated at 27,327,000 bushels is a little above last year's 25,872,000 bu. crop.

Tobacco: Largest acreage of tobacco since 1939 planted. Estimate of 1,822,000 acres compares with 1,746,000 last year and 2,000,000 in 1939. Dry beans: Plantings reduced to about pre-war level. Planted acreage estimated at 1,976,000 acres is 11 percent less than 1944 and 4 percent less than the 10-year average (1934-43). Soybeans: Although the 13,283,000 acres grown for all purposes this year is 2% below the 13,564,000 acres in 1944, it is 46% larger than the 10-year average.

Commercial apples: A record low production of 69,962,000 bushels, 21 percent below the small 1943 crop of 89,050,000 bushels. Potatoes: Only in 1943, 1928, and 1922 has the production of potatoes exceeded the crop of 408,034,000 bushels estimated. A record yield of 143.4 bushels is indicated. A record acreage was planted in Aroostook County, Maine. Even though much of the Maine acreage is late, the present outlook is favorable. (continued next page)

(continued from page one)

Hay: All tame and wild hay varieties expected to be about 101 million tons, the second largest hay crop ever produced. However, the quality of hay cut so far this season is poorer than usual in many States because of continuous rains.

Pastures: Condition of pastures on July 1 was 89 percent of normal, second highest for the date in 18 years.

Milk production: Maintained at record-breaking levels, milk production during June, estimated at 13.2 billion pounds, was more than one-half billion pounds higher than in any previous month and 15 percent above the 1934-43 average for June. Considering the present favorable prospects for summer production, it is virtually certain that the amount of milk produced in 1945 will be well above the previous record production of 119.2 billion pounds in 1942.

Poultry and egg production: Hens and pullets on farms laid 5,295,000,000 eggs in June -- 3 percent fewer than in June last year but 30 percent above the 10-year average. The exceptionally high rate of lay was not sufficient to offset the decrease in chicken numbers.

VINSON DISCUSSES PRICE SUPPORTS The question of how the Government should make good its price support commitments to farmers gets major attention in the latest report of Fred M. Vinson, Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion.

Declaring it "absolutely essential" for the Government to carry out its price promises to farmers, Vinson suggests "most thorough study" of an idea set forth in an earlier report by his predecessor, Justice James F. Byrnes.

This idea was that situations may arise in which it would ultimately cost the Government less, and be to the long-time interest of the farmers, to let farm prices decline below the support level, and to make up the money difference with direct Government payments.

Mr. Vinson believes direct payments would have the advantage of giving the consumer more for his money, thus increasing consumption of farm products. The payments also would allow farm prices to reach their natural level, thus putting the farmer in a better position to compete for foreign markets. The payments can be adjusted so that the farmer will steer away from commodities which are not profitable to produce, Mr. Vinson says.

OPA REMOVES SNAP BEAN CEILINGS Amendment 125 to MPR 426 suspended the price ceilings on snap beans for July, August, and September retroactive to July 1, according to the Federal Register of July 10, 1945.

Other action by OPA recently suspended ceiling prices on cabbage for the months of July, August, and September and for cucumbers during August and September. Ceilings on eggplant and sweet peppers are suspended from July 15 to the end of the season.

Ceiling prices for fresh red sour cherries for the period beginning July 1 and ending July 20, 1945, have been increased. In the Northeast the new ceiling price for unstemmed cherries is 16 cents a pound and for stemmed cherries, 14 3/4 cents a pound, f.o.b. shipping point.

FULL PRODUCTION AHEAD
FOR WHEAT AND RYE

With the announcement of a national goal of 67 to 70 million acres, full production is scheduled for wheat during the coming year. Prospective acreage for harvest in 1945 is 68.6 million acres.

Can we use the wheat from that many acres, farmers may ask. The answer is we'll probably need production from an acreage as large as this year's -- that is, with average yields, all that can be counted on. By the time the 1946 crop moves to market, requirements for wheat may be smaller. The 1945 crop carry-over, however, is not expected to be too large because requirements for wheat will be heavy during the months just ahead.

As for rye, the national goal recommended is 2.8 million acres. Indicated harvest this year is 2.2 million acres. Farmers are asked to plant all the rye for grain they can, considering needs for other crops.

State AAA committees and USDA War Boards are now meeting to determine wheat and rye goals for 1946 for their States. Needs, plus local crop balance, will influence final goals.

NEW SLAUGHTER
PROGRAM OUTLINED

Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson has announced that regulations are being prepared under which slaughterers who desire to be certified under provisions of the recent amendment (Patman Amendment) to the Stabilization Act of 1942 may file application for certification. This amendment provides that no quota or other slaughtering limitation shall be imposed on any plant if the Secretary of Agriculture has certified that the slaughtering plant is operated under sanitary conditions, and the meat produced therein is clean, wholesome, and suitable for human consumption.

Complete regulations under the new program will be available soon. Secretary Anderson has listed these five major requirements before certification will be granted a plant:

1. That OPA price, rationing, and other regulations are being and have been observed.
2. That the meat will move in legitimate trade channels within legal price ceilings.
3. That the plant meets sanitary standards prescribed in the regulations.
4. That meat production will be conducted under the supervision of qualified veterinary inspectors providing both ante-mortem and post-mortem inspection, and
5. That the plant will participate in providing such meat for governmental agencies as may be required.

The Secretary explained that current quotas are still in effect and that he did not intend to interfere with the rationing program through loose application of the certification provision.

* * *

---The subsidy payment for canned tomatoes, according to OPA, will be increased by 6 cents per dozen No. 2 cans over last year's subsidy payment for canned tomatoes. No adjustment is contemplated in the subsidy payments made to processors of tomato products. This increased subsidy will be applicable for the 1945 pack of canned tomatoes.

MAINE, NEW YORK COUNTIES
ALLOCATED TRUCKS BY
SURPLUS PROPERTY BOARD

The Surplus Property Board, Department of Commerce, has ordered the set-aside of 12 $1\frac{1}{2}$ -ton trucks, one $\frac{1}{2}$ -ton pick-up truck, and two command reconnaissance trucks for sale in Suffolk and Nassau Counties, Long Island, New York, the first allocation of surplus trucks in the Northeast Region. Requested by the respective county AAA committees to aid in relieving impairment of potato production, these trucks will be sold to dealers who will resell to farmers in the specified counties.

The potato area of Maine including Aroostook, Piscataquis, Somerset, Penobscot, and Waldo Counties will also benefit from the Surplus Property Board set-aside of 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ -ton trucks, 10 command reconnaissance trucks, 16 $1\frac{1}{2}$ -ton trucks, and one $1\frac{1}{2}$ -ton panel truck for sale in that area. Seven other heavier trucks were also set-aside for farmers in Aroostook County only, because these heavier trucks are especially adapted to use in that county.

Now that this surplus truck disposal program is in operation, AAA committees and the Regional Office of the Commerce Department have been advised to discontinue the use of certificates other than those used under SPB Regulation 3 which are issued by county committees only after the trucks have been purchased by dealers for sale in a particular county.

POTATO GROWERS RECOMMEND
TRIAL INSURANCE PROGRAM

Potato grower representatives from 17 States recently completed a series of conferences with Federal Crop Insurance Corporation officials in Washington exploring the possibilities of adding potatoes to the list of trial programs which now includes corn and tobacco.

The conferees recommended an investment type of insurance contract, which would guarantee a contract holder a return up to 75 percent on his investment in his crop. A standard value yardstick would be applied to each operation of potato production in the country, such as planting, cultivating, spraying, and digging. In the event of a loss, the grower would file a schedule of the operations he had performed and would receive up to three-fourths of the value assigned to them.

The meeting also suggested an alternative contract for up to 50 percent coverage on the investment at substantially lower premium rates.

Congress has authorized establishment of trial insurance programs on not more than three additional crops each year to go along with the regular programs on wheat, cotton, and flax. The trial programs are limited to not more than 20 counties in representative producing areas.

Potato growers who attended the conferences in Washington from the Northeast Region were: Leo Daigle, Presque Isle, Maine; Carl N. Emerling, Boston, N.Y.; and James C. Ewart, Cranbury, N.J.

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The hatching of a recent airplane shipment of 25 turkey eggs from the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Beltsville Research Center to England has resulted in 21 live turkey poults. The eggs were of the Department's Beltsville Small White Breed of turkeys. They were incubated at the Harper Adams Agricultural College, Newport, Salop, England.

CONTOUR PRACTICES
HIT NEW HIGH

There is a growing conviction among farmers that farming "around the slope" pays off. They expressed this conviction last year by carrying out more contour practices with AAA assistance than ever before.

AAA assistance for contour practices -- paying off in better yields through greater conservation of water and soil -- was given on a record total of 29,217,806 acres last year. These practices were (1) contouring intertilled crops; (2) contouring drilled crops; (3) contour listing, furrowing, chiseling, and subsoiling; (4) contour strip cropping.

Preliminary 1944 estimates indicate that, nationally, farmers more than doubled the acreage of small grain and other drilled crops grown on the contour, compared with the previous year. The increased acreage of contour intertilled or row crops which received AAA assistance amounted to about 9 percent.

North Central States more than tripled their acreage of contour drilled crops and almost doubled their acreage of contour intertilled crops. Three Southern States -- Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Texas -- boosted their acreage of small grain and other drilled crops on the contour by about 50 percent.

Contour furrows slow down erosion by arresting and holding rainfall. This prevents loss of fertility by erosion and conserves moisture. Moreover, tractor and animal energy are conserved by farming on the contour instead of up and down the slope.

Experiments in Iowa during 1942 through 1944 show that contoured corn acreage produced 6.2 bushels more per acre and soybean acreage on the contour averaged 2.7 bushels more per acre than acreage which was not contoured. In New York, potato acreage planted on the contour lost 14 tons less soil per acre than where potatoes were planted up and down the hill.

VETERANS' PREFERENCE POLICY
ON CERTAIN FARM PROGRAMS

AAA committees shall give veterans preference on farm programs dealing with copper wire, lumber, L-41 construction, electric motors, (1 H.P. and over), hay dryers, and gas engines by issuing certificates within quotas, where applicable, or recommending approval of applications where the committee believes that:

- (1) The request is reasonable
- (2) The use of materials, equipment or facilities will assist the veteran materially in establishing or reestablishing himself in agricultural production, and
- (3) The veteran's intentions indicate a real desire to utilize the materials or facilities effectively and to make farming his primary interest.

FARMERS GET PRIORITIES
ON DAMAGED MACHINERY

Did flood or lightning damage your farm machinery this spring? Here's a helping hand: The War Production Board has announced that farmers will be granted priority assistance to replace and repair farm machinery and equipment destroyed or damaged by floods, windstorms, or lightning in 1944 and 1945.

Farmers who have suffered such losses may apply for preference ratings through their county AAA committee which will forward the request to the nearest WPB field office for action.

**DRY BEAN PRICE
SUPPORTS ANNOUNCED**

Prices for the 1945 crop of dry edible beans will be supported through loans, purchases, and price-supporting agreements with and subsidy payments to dealers.

For designated varieties, support prices for U.S. No. 1 beans will range from \$6.20 for California Blackeye, to \$8.40 for western and for light and dark red kidneys. Loan rates per 100 pounds are \$5.50 for U.S. No. 1; \$5.35 for No. 2; and \$5.10 for No. 3 beans. Rates on Pinto beans are \$1 lower. Rates for sub-standard beans are also lower.

County AAA committees will assist growers in selling thrasher-run beans. In areas where no bean dealers are operating, county committees will help farmers dispose of the beans in commercial trade channels or will purchase the beans for Commodity Credit Corporation. The purchase price will be the support price, less processing and merchandising charges.

**POTATO CEILINGS ON
1945 CROP ANNOUNCED** Beginning July 1 ceiling prices for intermediate and late crop white potatoes grown in 1945 are on an annual rather than a crop-year basis, OPA says. In general, they are the same as those used during the corresponding months of last year. The level of retail ceiling prices for potatoes will not be affected by the new ceilings.

**AAA TO MEASURE 1945
BURLEY TOBACCO ACREAGE** Recent Congressional enactment of the Second Deficiency Appropriations Bill provided funds for measuring acreage of burley tobacco on all farms in 1945. This action followed requests from growers, warehousemen, and others in the burley tobacco industry that acreage be measured in 1945 to determine compliance with provisions of the AAA marketing quota program.

To insure an efficient and effective job, representatives of State AAA Committees in the eight principal producing States will meet in Lexington, Ky., Thursday, July 12, to formulate plans. Community AAA committees are responsible for measuring tobacco acreages in the communities they represent.

**FUTURE-CONTRACT SALES
OF FILLER AND BINDER
TOBACCOS PROHIBITED** Effective July 1, 1945, future-contract purchases of most types of cigar filler and binder tobaccos of the presently-growing 1945 crop are prohibited by WFO 4.9 issued by the WFA. Elimination of future-contract purchases acts to assure a more equitable distribution of the crop by halting the practice of buying tobacco in advance of usual purchasing dates. Tobaccos affected are the filler types 41-44 and binder types 51-55, grown in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Connecticut, New York, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Massachusetts. As marketing seasons in these States vary, the restriction on sales will remain in effect until lifted for individual areas.

* * *

—Toward the last of August, more prisoners of war will be available to help farmers gather in crops. Those who can be assigned during harvest will number around 100,000 — about 15,000 more than expected earlier. Largest increases will be made in areas where help is needed to harvest corn, tomatoes, and other commercial vegetables for processing.

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(AAA - NED - Agriculture in Action issued weekly and distributed in Northeast to AAA State Committeemen, State Executive Assistants, Farmer Fieldmen, County Offices in New Jersey, Connecticut, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts; County Committeemen in Pennsylvania and New Jersey)

Radio Transcription
A. W. Manchester, Director
Northeast Division, AAA, USDA
July 12, 1945 - 6:15 a.m.
Station WBZ - Boston, Mass.

The Outlook for Farming After the War

A group of Government experts down in Washington have been working on the problem of what farm incomes are likely to be after the war. Their estimate is that farmers' incomes wouldn't be as good as they are now, but still wouldn't be disastrously bad, without any program to support farm prices -- if.

This "if" is something like Shakespeare's "Aye, there's the rub."

The "if" amounts to about this: "If" all the folks who want to work, including those who after the war will be back from the Army and the Navy, have as good a chance to work as folks have now.

Under this condition, these experts deduce from their data and statistics and estimates that the gross income of all the farmers of the country in 1950 would be about 17 billion dollars, as compared with around 19 billion in 1943.

That's a drop in total income of around 11 percent. How much the farmers' net would go down, the experts don't state -- presumably somewhat more than 11 percent, because there are a lot of fixed costs in farming that don't go down when prices drop.

And the experts estimate that farmers' prices as a whole would drop more than the prices of the things they buy. The real value of their income would be down around 17 percent.

They don't estimate that the price drops would be uniform for all farm products. Here are their estimates for a few that are of interest to the Northeastern farmers. These, remember, are national figures. They are for the prices in 1950 as compared with 1943. Here are some definite figures;

Eggs -- a drop of 8 cents a dozen.
Chickens -- a drop of 4 cents a pound
Potatoes -- a drop of 31 cents a bushel
Apples -- a drop of 79 cents a bushel

These are pretty big drops. Now, one product that has a relatively favorable outlook:

Milk -- a drop of 22 cents a hundred, about $\frac{1}{2}$ cent a quart.

The experts offer a little offsetting solace to Northeastern feeders in some prospective declines in the farm prices of grain and feeds. Corn, they estimate, would be down 22 cents a bushel; wheat, 26 cents; cottonseed, \$7.00 a ton.

Remember that these estimates are all on the assumption that there would be no Government supports to any farm prices. And, more important, they are on the assumption that everybody willing to work could get a job at wages comparable to present wages.

Now, what would happen to farm incomes if we didn't attain those happy conditions of full employment and maintained consumer incomes?

First, suppose we have moderate unemployment, about like that in 1941, just before the war. In that case -- and with the Government still doing nothing about farm prices, farmers' gross incomes are put by the experts at about one-third what they would be with full employment. Just what the farmer could hope to have left in the way of a net income with these cuts in his gross resulting from mild unemployment, the experts leave to the farmer to guess. So do I. But I know it looks bad.

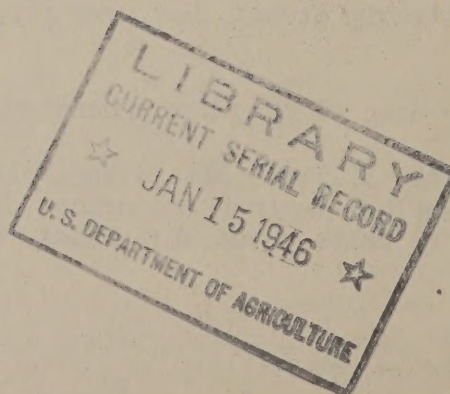
Then, the experts make one more estimate. What would happen to farm incomes if we slipped back to the kind of unemployment we had in the early 30's? Under these conditions, they say, farmers' incomes -- that's gross, remember -- would be down to less than a third of what they are now.

We don't have to do much speculating about a net in such a situation. The realistic question is how fast would losses eat up what reserves farmers have gotten together in these better days.

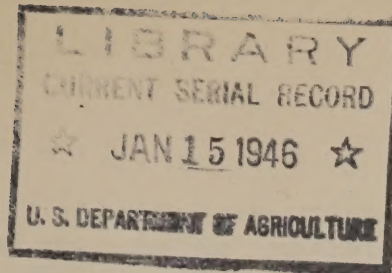
I don't suppose any of us aren't aware of the fact that farmers' well-being is closely tied in with how well the other people in the country are getting along. We've seen farm incomes drop disastrously as the prosperity of the country fell off. We've seen that too often recently for us to have to be told about that.

But, these figures do, to me at least, point up the moral. A prospective cut of more than a third in farm income, with moderate unemployment, and of two-thirds, with a major depression, ought to help steel our resolution to see that those things that have to be done to prevent that unemployment are done -- and are done on time.

The right time to prepare for real action to insure full employment and full prosperity is now. It's another national matter in which we can't afford to be too late.



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U.S. Department of Agriculture
Agricultural Adjustment Agency
Northeast Division
Washington 25, D. C.



July 18, 1945

AGRICULTURE IN ACTION

**OATS, CORN CARRY-OVER
BRIGHTEN FEED OUTLOOK**

Farmers are looking to a prospective increase in oat production plus a large corn carry-over to offset an indicated drop in corn production this year. Corn normally comprises from two-thirds to three-fourths of the total feed grain supply.

The corn carry-over next October 1 is expected to be 400 million bushels, compared with 235 million bushels a year earlier. At the present rate of feeding, indications are that the total feed grain carry-over will be 16.2 million tons. Besides corn, this includes 235 million bushels of oats and 80 million bushels of barley. Feed grain supplies for the next feed year are estimated at 9 million tons less than for the current year, and 8 million tons above the 1937-1941 average.

During the next three months -- when farmers are finishing their livestock for fall marketings -- feed grain supplies are expected to be ample. However, local shortages are occurring as a result of transportation and labor difficulties.

More feed per animal unit is being fed this year but not as much as two years ago when feed supplies were at a record. Hogs slaughtered under Federal inspection this year are expected to average 260 pounds -- 6 pounds heavier than in 1943 and 16 pounds heavier than in 1944. Milk production is indicated to be from 2 to 2½ billion pounds more than in 1944.

Of significance is the indicated increase in oat production in all of the Corn Belt States. This will help minimize a lower corn production in that area. Oat production also is generally up in the East Central and Southern States, except in Arkansas and Oklahoma.

**FARMERS GET BREAK
IN FEED ACTIONS**

Two actions have been taken recently to help conserve livestock feed supplies and thus help assure maximum production of meat, milk, and eggs.

- (1) Issuance of a War Food Order to prohibit the use of grain for alcohol by any distiller who has a feed recovery plant unless all feed by-products from the processing are recovered up to the capacity of the plant;
- (2) Recommendation by the Secretary of Agriculture to the War Production Board that, after July 31, no grain be used in making beverage alcohol, and that only enough grain be made available for industrial alcohol to meet minimum requirements.

The distribution and use of corn for manufacturing alcohol or for export was earlier prohibited in order to assure essential corn supplies for feed mixers and industrial processors. Corn acquired under contracts before June 11 was not affected by the order.

* * *

---Poultry industry representatives and poultrymen from the ranks of county and community committees will meet with the New Jersey State AAA Committee at Hightstown, N.J., July 24 to discuss poultry problems.

ANDERSON: "SUPPORT
PROMISES MUST BE KEPT"

Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson has repeated his previous declaration that the Government must fulfill its price support promises to farmers to protect them against possible future consequences of increased wartime production.

In a recent speech at New York, the new Secretary said that farmers want assurance that the promises will be kept. He urged that "we total up our food needs, both military and civilian, and set that total as a production goal for agriculture in 1946 but that the military requirements be regarded as firm contracts or commitments.

"I think the Army and Navy will need the food," the Secretary stated, "but if they don't the surplus must not be used to break the economy of the American farmer. It can much better be employed in relieving distress around the world."

Describing himself as "an apostle of abundant production," Mr. Anderson said that food subsidies will be difficult to eliminate "but the job must be done." If the elimination of subsidies is not to have serious effects on the producer, they must be removed when "the demand is good and the price is strong."

He praised the farmer for his wartime efforts and said that he must be protected "against the possibility that his very patriotism and hard work will become the instrument of his own destruction."

MESSAGE TO COMMITTEEMEN
FROM N.J. COUNTY CHAIRMAN

George A. Stevens, chairman of the Monmouth County, New Jersey, AAA Committee, inserted the following "Message from your chairman" in the June 23 issue of the "Monmouth County AAA News." (Mr. Stevens is now a member of the New Jersey State AAA Committee.)

"AAA -- familiar initials of an agency which is likely to be even more important to farmers in the future than in the past. There is a world of meaning in the words they signify -- Agricultural Adjustment Agency -- the attempt to adjust agriculture to conditions as they exist or are apt to be in the immediate future.

"The needs of a world at war resulted in enormous farm production increases in spite of the scarcities of labor, supplies, and machinery. This increased production was the result of adjustment of agriculture. As scarcities become saturated with supplies, new improved machinery and practices appear on the scene, and markets swelled with war requirements shrink to normal, who can doubt that greater adjustments than ever will be necessary if farming is to retain its proper relationship with industry and labor.

"An impoverished agriculture can be a leading cause of a national depression, through agriculture's inability to buy the products of industry. It follows, therefore, that it is in the public interest for the nation to maintain a prosperous agriculture, which is the primary aim of AAA. It is also, fortunately, in the public interest that such adjustments necessary to maintain agricultural prosperity can be obtained while emphasizing the conservation of the nation's most valuable asset -- its fertile soil. As soon as the world begins to assume normal peacetime activities, it behooves us committeemen to seriously consider what adjustments will be necessary and insist on them."

PRELIMINARY REPORT OF
APPLICATION OF LIME UNDER
1944 CONSERVATION PROGRAM

A preliminary report of conservation practices carried out under the 1944 Agricultural Conservation Program shows the application of 2,156,229 tons of liming material on 196,751 Northeast farms. Individual State totals and a comparison of the Northeast with other Regions in the country are listed below in terms of ground limestone or the equivalent.

<u>State or Region</u>	<u>No. of Farms</u>	<u>Tons of Lime Applied</u>	<u>Credit Earned</u>
Maine	11,919	93,131	\$693,479
New Hampshire	5,697	35,719	193,240
Vermont	12,500	118,035	563,027
Massachusetts	9,032	65,000	369,200
Rhode Island	984	7,575	42,647
Connecticut	5,047	66,299	338,125
New York	59,500	672,000	3,554,880
New Jersey	8,150	144,370	704,167
<u>Pennsylvania</u>	<u>83,922</u>	<u>954,100</u>	<u>4,484,270</u>
Northeast Region	196,751	2,156,229	\$10,943,035
North Central Region	529,739	14,234,322	26,117,507
East Central Region	685,620	4,568,044	14,195,837
Southern Region	85,479	2,379,468	9,256,720
<u>Western Region</u>	<u>10,222</u>	<u>599,226</u>	<u>66,030</u>
U.S. Total	1,507,811	23,937,289	\$62,202,704

SMALL CRAWLER TRACTORS NO
LONGER UNDER ALLOCATION

Effective Friday, July 13, 1945, all crawler-type tractors under 22 drawbar horsepower were released from allocation control by the War Production

Board, according to Order L-192, as amended.

Farmers may now order such tractors from dealers without filing application WPB-1319 as formerly required. Regulations governing allocation of all larger size crawler tractors remain unchanged.

STATE AAA COMMITTEES TO
ASSIST IN DEVELOPMENT OF
FUTURE VEGETABLE PROGRAMS

AAA Chief N.E. Dodd has asked that "State Committees begin to formulate their views toward making recommendations as to how Government action may best be used to safeguard the interests of vegetable

growers in the future."

"Present programs pertaining to vegetables," said Mr. Dodd, "were devised in the face of an unprecedented increase in demand. The primary purpose of these programs was to encourage production in accordance with our overall needs and in conformity with our production capacity. Future programs will have to deal with the problem of demand and should achieve (1) means of maintaining consumption so that the present high rate of production can profitably be continued and (2) coordination of growers' operations to bring forth production in line with changes in consumption.

"I am particularly interested in getting the suggestions of State committees as to how we can meet the latter of these objectives," the Chief added.

State committees will make their recommendations to the Regional Director by September 15.

**"CONSERVATION OF NATURAL
RESOURCES MOST VITAL
PROBLEM OF HUMAN RACE,"
SAYS FORMER PA. GOVERNOR**

In a message to the Pennsylvania State AAA Committee, Former Governor Gifford Pinchot made the following comments quoted in part:

"When you come to think of it, the conservation of natural resources is the most vital material problem the human race has to worry about. Natural resources furnish everything we eat or use or wear. Without them, the human race would simply disappear. So, from that angle, the Pennsylvania Agricultural Conservation Committee has its hand on the most important material question there is.

"It is also worth remembering that the demand for land (and land means natural resources) has been the commonest cause of war. It was the main cause of the present war, and of the first World War as well. Never forget that conservation is a foundation of permanent peace, and that in this way your committee is concerned with the most fundamental of all the immediate questions now before the Nations of the world."

**SURPLUS PROPERTY
AUCTION SALE HELD
IN WEST VIRGINIA**

Miscellaneous surplus property selected from the stocks on hand at the Department of Commerce warehouse at Bell, West Virginia, and valued at \$5,000 or \$6,000 was sold to about 400 farmers at an auction sale conducted July 6, 1945, at Camp Conley, Point Pleasure, West Virginia. Representatives of the West Virginia State AAA Committee, Office of Materials and Facilities, USDA, and the Regional Office, Department of Commerce, Cincinnati, Ohio, made the selection of items which were arranged in 800 lots of two or three related items and sold at intervals of 5 to 40 seconds throughout the day.

The terms of the sale stipulated that the equipment was to be sold to farmers and for use by farmers and was not to be resold for profit. Only persons who had registered before the sale were permitted to bid.

The items for sale included carpenters' hand tools, lamps, lanterns, pipe and thread dies, paint and creosote, miscellaneous hardware, screws, bolts, plumbing fixtures, handsaws, squares, levels, circular saws, 5-gallon kegs of nails, blacksmith tools, anvils, vises, drill presses, hammers, picks, mattocks, shovels, forks, hoes, etc.

**DISTRICT ODT OFFICES
TO ALLOCATE LIGHT,
MEDIUM TRUCKS AUG. 1**

The Office of Defense Transportation has announced a revised and simplified procedure for the allocation of new light and medium trucks which are scheduled to come off the nation's truck assembly lines in increasing quantities in the coming months.

Effective August 1, ODT district managers throughout the country will have full authority to allocate light and medium trucks and to issue certificates of transfer without forwarding requests to the ODT Allocation Section in Washington, D.C. for approval as is now done. The new procedure will speed up the rationing of trucks and greatly simplify truck dealers efforts in selling and transferring vehicles.

* * *

The last controls on the distribution of milk cans have been revoked, the Department of Agriculture has announced. War Food Order 104, which stipulated distribution procedures for manufacturers, became inoperative July 1.

N.E. REGION DOUBLES
WAR BOND QUOTA IN
7TH WAR LOAN DRIVE

Payroll deductions and cash sales by personnel in the nine Northeast State AAA Offices for war bonds during the seventh war loan drive amounted to \$58,163.05 -- 256.6% of the quota for the Region. Individual collections

were as follows:

<u>State</u>	<u>Total Sales</u>	<u>Quota Attained</u>
Maine	\$10,778.87	522.3%
New Hampshire	5,953.00	492.0
Vermont	2,438.07	169.5
Massachusetts	7,051.34	711.4
Rhode Island	600.06	108.1
Connecticut	2,190.00	172.1
New York	6,558.70	125.4
New Jersey	4,993.90	230.6
Pennsylvania	8,628.07	204.0
Washington Office	6,835.16	116.3

The Regional Seventh War Loan Committee expresses thanks to all for greatly over-subscribing a stiff quota.

MILK AND EGG
PRODUCTION SOARS

Milk production on farms during June smashed all records, and laying hens continued to narrow the gap between 1944 and 1945 egg production, according to the July crop report.

Reaching what is expected to be its summer peak, milk output in June was more than one-half billion pounds above any previous month. During the first six months of this year, production totaled 64.1 billion pounds, nearly 4 percent ahead of last year. It is almost certain that the amount of milk produced this year will exceed the previous record production of 119.2 billion pounds in 1942.

Despite fewer hens on farms, June egg production was only 3 percent below June 1944. The rate of lay was 15.6 eggs -- a June record -- compared with 14.6 eggs for the 10-year average (1934-43) average for the month. Egg output for the first half of 1945 is now only 6 percent below last year's record pace.

WHERE CANADA'S
MEAT IS GOING

Why can't the U.S. get meat from Canada? Here's why: Canada already has agreed to ship its extra meat to the United Kingdom and to liberated areas. These shipments go under Mutual Aid (free contribution) and as a contribution to UNRRA (United Nations' Relief).

Altogether, Canada's exports may be 30 to 35 percent of her total meat production this year, 20 percent of which (about 500 million pounds) is committed to the United Kingdom. Included in total estimated exports is meat for such areas as Newfoundland and the British West Indies, which Canada continues to provide. Some meat is also being furnished to U.S. military forces.

Canadian consumption of meat is at a lower per capita rate than last year, although about 10 pounds higher than in the U.S. To obtain meat for export and to restrict domestic consumption, Canada has a system of Government requisitioning at inspected packing plants. This is similar to the U.S. "set-asides." Canada has also announced that civilian rationing of meat will be resumed to deliver more to liberated areas and to the Pacific fighting area.

YOUR STATE CROP INSURANCE DIRECTOR Willis B. Bergey of Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, who was recently selected to direct the Crop Insurance Program in Pennsylvania, New York, and New Jersey, has been handling the Crop Insurance Programs in Pennsylvania as an administrative officer for the State AAA Committee since 1938. During the war Mr. Bergey took on additional work in the feed and grain field and handled the Commodity Loan program for the Commodity Credit Corporation. During this time he has been actively associated with the State Feed Advisory Committee and is well acquainted with the millers and feed dealers of Pennsylvania.

With reference to his farm background, he grew up and was educated in a Pennsylvania Dutch community and belongs to a family that dates back to the early history of Amish Mennonites in Pennsylvania. The traditional love for the soil so characteristic to this religious sect is a definite part of Mr. Bergey's make-up.

During his high school days Mr. Bergey became seriously interested in pheasant culture and agricultural landscaping. His farm home in Montgomery County is a classic in its wealth of adornment. The buildings are surrounded by evergreens and the large farm pond is skirted by weeping willows and water plants. A rock garden and a fish pond completes a beautiful picture of pastoral elegance.

As Tri-State Director he will continue to operate from the Pennsylvania State AAA Office in Harrisburg. He will have charge of adjusting loss claims, supervising loss adjusters, studies of yields and losses, approval of county actuarial data and other operations of the Corporation in his district. He will work closely with the three State AAA Committees.

PROGRESS REPORT ON 1944 PROGRAM The summary of Northeast State Office reports covering the progress of farm reports and applications for payment filed under the 1944 Agricultural Conservation Program is shown below with a comparison of enrollments in the 1945 program for the period ending June 30.

State	Report of Performance		Application for Payment			Farms Enrolled		
	Est. Participating Farms	Farms Reporting Performance	Est. Total Applications	Rec'd in State Office	% Rec'd	1944	1945	%
Me.	12,636	11,198	484	482	99.6	12,986	12,180	93.8
N.H.	6,572	6,211	0			6,572	5,656	86.1
Vt.	14,630	14,630	125	119	95.2	14,719	13,026	88.5
Mass.	11,934	11,934	2,696	2,696	100.0	12,653	10,275	81.2
Conn.	5,381	4,608	0			5,480	5,034	91.9
R. I.	1,018	995	0			1,018	949	93.2
N.Y.	75,003	63,525	1,332	1,300	97.6	79,023	70,491	89.2
N.J.	11,645	11,407	9,116	8,987	98.6	13,794	12,125	87.9
Penna.	94,465	93,923	7,707	7,138	92.6	101,102	97,551	96.5
NER	233,284	218,431	21,460	20,721	96.6	247,347	227,287	91.9

The amount of 1944 ACP payments certified by State certifying officers for the period ending July 7, 1945, follows: Maine, \$39,910.31; Vermont, \$7,132.09; Massachusetts, \$45,861.80; New York, \$62,404.46; New Jersey, \$769,756.82; Pennsylvania, \$281,861.40; total, \$1,206,926.88.

* * *

(AAA - NED - Agriculture in Action - issued weekly and distributed in the Northeast to AAA State Committeemen, State Executive Assistants, Farmer Fieldmen, County Offices in New Jersey, Connecticut, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts; County Committeemen in Pennsylvania and New Jersey)

Radio Transcription
A. W. Manchester, Director
Northeast Division, AAA, USDA
Station WBZ - Boston, Mass.
July 19, 1945 - 6:15 a.m.

I reported a week ago on what the statisticians and economists think might happen to farmers' incomes after the war, assuming that there were no government price supports. They foresee a drop of eleven percent in farmers' cash incomes if the country maintains full employment, a drop of around 35 percent with moderate unemployment, and around two-thirds with a really bad depression like that in the thirties.

I didn't tell what these statisticians and economists think about some of the underlying facts -- how big is the farm market likely to be -- how much are the Nation's farmers likely to produce, how many farmers are we likely to have and so on.

Just as is true of farmers' incomes, the answers to these questions depend a good deal on how prosperous the country is -- how many people have jobs and good pay and are able to buy what food they need.

Assuming, first, work for about everybody who wants it -- the estimates are that it would take as much land as we are using now and a little more to produce all the farm products that could be sold at fairly good prices. That is, if yields were to stay about like they are now. But average yields of crops and livestock haven't been standing still. They have been going up. Better varieties and breeding, better fertilizing and feeding -- better control of insects and diseases have seen to that.

Nor is there any reason to expect the improvement to be at an end. The use of fertilizers is spreading rapidly, and rates of applications are going up. We are using from six to ten times as much lime as we did a few years ago -- modern plant and animal breeding have only gotten well started -- feeding science is going ahead by leaps and bounds -- one by one, the slow processes of developing disease controls find success -- soil and water conservation are spreading.

So yields aren't likely to stop increasing.

Assuming that we shall make progress at about the average rate of the last few years in increasing yields, it is estimated that 23 million acres of crops less than we planted in 1943 will be needed by 1950 to fully supply the market.

That acreage wouldn't supply all that the people ought to have, but it is estimated that it would produce all that they would buy -- including what could be exported -- with prices running perhaps 15 percent under present prices.

Estimates have been made that a program to more adequately feed the "low income" families -- those that would still be "low income" under full employment -- would require another five million acres -- leaving in 1950 a need for about 18 million acres less than we are now tilling.

Well, there are probably at least that many acres that ought to go back to pasture or forest. They are too steep and erode too much to be kept under the plow.

This, remember, is with full employment!

Here are a few estimates of how many of various kinds of livestock and crops would be needed to fully supply the market in 1950.

Hogs -- 3 million less than in 1943

Cattle -- 2 million more

Chickens -- 150 million less

Cows -- 1 million more

Acres of potatoes -- 1 million less

Acres of hay -- 2 million more

Acres of commercial fresh vegetables -- 400 thousand more

Acres of processing vegetables -- the same as now

Fruits and nuts -- the same as now

With unemployment, mild or heavy, the quantities of farm products that could be sold at cost-covering prices would be far less than these. Of course, the tendency in farming is to keep on producing and let the prices go down into the cellar. So what we would actually have might be maintained acreages but prices at the bottom.

This estimate of the market includes the export market. That collapses fully as badly as does the American market when depression strikes. American depression means world-wide depression nowadays. We exercise a very great influence on the world economy.

Now, how many people are we going to have trying to make a living from this farm market?

There is one funny thing about that. The worse the opportunity is, the less there is to divide -- the more people are likely to be trying to get a share. With unemployment and depression, a lot of the unemployed, of necessity, turn back to the land.

But with full employment, the students of trends believe there will be about eight million jobs in agriculture. That's less than are employed in it now. Of course, it is expected that many of the women and children and older men who are doing work beyond their strength now, would be replaced by able-bodied returning soldiers and men who have temporarily gone into industry. But more and better machines, higher yields per acre and per animal, etc., -- will, it is believed, make it possible for fewer hands to produce all that the market will take.

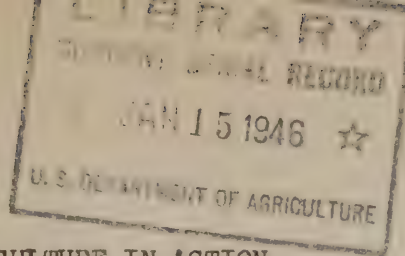
That doesn't mean that there will be no new opportunities in agriculture. It does mean that most of the opportunities will consist not in expansion, but in taking over from those who are ready to lay the burdens down.

This is just a look at the size of the opportunity that seems to be ahead for our agriculture.

Practically everybody in the field wants production kept up or expanded. But if production seems likely to outrun the market, we shall have a choice of two sorts of measures -- to try to expand that market, or to adjust our production to it.

As a matter of fact, it is not likely to be so much a matter of "either or" as of wise and appropriate use of both measures, to enable all to share in our potential abundance and in measures to avoid the waste of producing what nobody will use.

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224 Apr
Sep 3
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Agricultural Adjustment Agency
Northeast Division
Washington 25, D. C.



July 25, 1945

AGRICULTURE IN ACTION

1945-46 FERTILIZER PROGRAM
CALLS FOR EARLY DELIVERY

It is essential that 35 to 40 percent of all fertilizers to be used during the fiscal year of 1945-46 be delivered to the farm during the last six months of 1945 if the manufacturers, in the face of labor and equipment shortages, transportation difficulties, and limited storage facilities, are to meet the demand. In the fiscal year of 1945-46 with an apparent supply of 12,500,000 tons, not more than 8,000,000 can be delivered from January to June, leaving 4,500,000 tons to be delivered to the farm from July to December of this year.

Manufacturers, distributors and farmers are all urged to do their part in getting this 4,500,000 tons of fertilizer delivered and stored on the farm this fall, especially that intended for early spring use.

Wartime limits on the application of fertilizers have been eliminated through amendment of War Food Order 5, effective July 1. Manufacturers, dealers and agents no longer will be required to obtain signed applications or purchase orders from buyers before making delivery of fertilizers.

The amended order retains those provisions which prescribe "approved grades" of mixed fertilizers and which direct manufacturers, dealers and agents to distribute in their customary area and to make available a specified percentage of their fertilizer materials for home mixing and for direct application.

Although a few grades of fertilizer are approved for victory garden use only, the amended order permits the use of any approved grade for victory gardens. Formerly, the order designated certain grades as the only ones permitted for victory gardens and required special packaging and labeling for those grades.

The amended order also approves any grade of fertilizer containing at least 16 units of plant food as "Mixed Specialty Fertilizer."

UNITED STATES SET TO JOIN FAO Approval by the Senate on July 21 virtually made this country a full-fledged member of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations Organization. The House had approved the membership resolution earlier, and President Truman is expected to add the final approval promptly.

The new organization, which is expected to play an important part in solving postwar nutrition and food problems of the world, grew out of the international food conference held at Hot Springs, Va., in 1943. It can be described most simply as a clearing house for better ways of producing and distributing food. The member nations will make relatively small financial contributions to promote research designed to attain these objectives and to raise the eating standards of the world.

FAO can prepare reports and make program recommendations but has no authority to compel member countries to follow the recommended programs. An international meeting will be held soon to establish permanent offices and outline work for the organization.

SURPLUS TRUCKS Sixty-eight surplus army trucks located at Fort Dix and
APPROVED FOR N.J. Edgewater, New Jersey, have been set aside by the Surplus
Property Board, Department of Commerce, for sale in Mon-
mouth, Burlington, Atlantic, Camden, Cape May, Cumberland, Salem, and Gloucester
Counties, New Jersey.

The trucks will be purchased by dealers for sale only to farmers and farmer
cooperatives in the area holding AAA certificates. Of the 68 trucks, 4 are
pick-ups and the balance, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ton.

The set-aside is to help overcome a tight situation in the movement of
tomatoes and vegetables to market. Nationally, farmers have been allocated
1321 surplus trucks since they were made available under the AAA truck program
in June.

AGRICULTURE IN STRONG The balance sheet of U.S. agriculture underwent
FINANCIAL POSITION further improvement during 1944. As a result the
total assets of agriculture on January 1, 1945,
were valued at 10 times the total indebtedness. At the beginning of 1940, the
ratio was only 5 to 1.

The way in which farmers strengthened their financial position during 1944
is outlined in a recent Department of Agriculture statement.

Continued high farm income is by far the most important single reason for the
continued improvement in the balance sheet. The Department cautions against
a too rosy interpretation of the current balance sheet, pointing out that
prudent farmers will allow for a possible decline in farm income after the
war as they make plans for future operations.

As an industry measured by the dollar value of its physical goods, agriculture
increased from 69 billion dollars in 1943 to 74 billion in 1944. Its financial
assets have jumped from 5 billion dollars on January 1, 1940 to nearly 17
billion on January 1, 1945. These assets increased nearly 4 billion dollars
during 1944.

HARVEST ALSIKE On the seed calendar for late July and August is the
CLOVER NOW harvesting of alsike clover for seed. Department of
Agriculture officials urge that during this period, farmers
harvest all alsike on their lands, clean the seed properly, and make it avail-
able for seeding.

Alsike seed production has been on the decline since 1940. To meet the needs
for seed, this year's harvest will have to be greater than the 1944 harvest
of 107,000 acres. The U.S. goal is 179,000 harvested acres in 1945.

Farmers are assured of good returns for their seed under the AAA legume and
grass seed program. Payments up to \$3.50 an acre will be paid for harvesting
alsike in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

* * *

---The procedure for checking performance under the 1945 Agricultural Conser-
vation Program has been approved. It should be available from the printer
by September 1.

PRELIMINARY REPORT OF
SUPERPHOSPHATE USED UNDER
1944 CONSERVATION PROGRAM

A preliminary report of conservation practices carried out under the 1944 Agricultural Conservation Program shows the application of 271,253 tons of superphosphate on 179,487 farms in the Northeast Region. Individual State totals and a comparison of the Northeast with other Regions are listed below in terms of 20% available phosphoric acid.

<u>State or Region</u>	<u>No. of Farms</u>	<u>Tons of Super Applied</u>	<u>Credit Earned</u>
Maine	5,942	8,098	\$ 208,604
New Hampshire	5,947	9,079	193,013
Vermont	13,750	32,685	706,650
Massachusetts	7,423	15,709	314,180
Rhode Island	944	2,309	47,471
Connecticut	5,020	10,799	219,000
New York	60,700	105,400	2,401,012
New Jersey	6,325	9,684	182,843
Pennsylvania	73,436	77,490	1,537,392
Northeast Region	179,487	271,253	\$ 5,810,165
No. Central Region	448,769	698,089	14,962,423
E. Central Region	297,942	348,369	7,245,337
Southern Region	163,847	456,927	8,726,869
Western Region	53,650	138,197	3,385,453
U.S. Total	1,143,695	1,912,835	\$ 40,130,247

QUARTERLY IMPROVEMENTS INCLUDE JMT PROPOSALS The Quarterly Report of Management Improvements submitted to the Chief of AAA for the Northeast Region covering the period ending June 30, 1945, included many JMT proposals. A few of the more outstanding improvements are summarized below.

Reorganization. Clerical functions for the Washington materials unit and the States of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania were centralized in one unit within the New York State Office. A net saving of \$23,600 in salaries and between \$2,000 and \$4,000 in travel is estimated.

County Relationships. A method was developed in Vermont to improve relationships between county office secretaries and county committeemen by reviewing responsibilities of the county committee and by holding county committee meetings to discuss with the office secretary, her responsibilities. To improve relationships between county office secretaries and their assistants, periodical staff meetings were arranged and the assistants were trained to carry on the work of the secretary in her absence.

Vermont also improved the method of holding county committee meetings with very good results in relationships and saving of time.

New York inaugurated a series of regional meetings held throughout the State for groups of chairmen of county committees, county assistants in conservation or head clerks, on how to use the AAA program to the best advantage. County people felt that they could do a more effective job following the discussion.

Office Arrangement. Numerous improvements were reported as a result of rearrangement of office equipment, etc. In the Massachusetts State Office a rearrangement of office space resulted in a saving of approximately 130 manhours and \$126.00.

**NOW YOU CAN
BUY A BATHTUB**

The revocation of Direction 6 to Order L-42 eliminates the necessity for obtaining a priority rating to buy cast iron or steel bathtubs. With this ring of control removed any person may now buy such a bathtub without clearing his reasons with any Agency.

**RASPBERRY CEILINGS
INCREASED IN N.Y.**

Ceiling prices of red and black raspberries grown in New York have been increased $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents a quart. The increase is mandatory under the Stabilization Extension Act which provides for ceiling prices to be increased when yields are substantially decreased by adverse growing conditions.

The new ceiling price, f.o.b. the shipping point, for New York raspberries is: Red raspberries -- 43 cents a quart, $22\frac{1}{2}$ cents a pint, 29 cents a pound; Black raspberries -- 40 cents a quart, 21 cents a pint, and 27 cents a pound.

New Jersey Blackberries. OPA also announced that the present ceiling price of 33 cents a quart, f.o.b. shipping point, for blackberries produced in New Jersey will be continued for the rest of the season. The New Jersey blackberry ceiling price was increased six cents a quart on June 20 because of reduced yields. The retail ceiling prices for New Jersey blackberries will be unaffected by this action.

FARM LABOR REPORT As the number of hired workers employed on farms established a record low for the month, farm wage rates climbed to new peaks on July 1, the USDA reports. Farm employment was down 2% from a year earlier to 11,100,000 while average monthly wage rates were up by \$8.30 to \$89.60. Wet, cold weather in April, May and the first part of June delayed farm work in most of the country. The 2,544,000 hired workers on July 1 were almost 7% less than a year earlier. Decreases were largest in the Corn Belt, down about 15%. Family workers, numbering 8,556,000 persons were only about 1% less than the 8,623,000 working a year ago. The index of farm wage rates rose to 351% of the 1910-14 average on July 1 from 342 on April 1 and 318 on July 1, 1944.

**CHICKEN AND EGG
PRODUCTION GOING UP**

The number of chicks from commercial hatchings during June was more than twice the number hatched in June a year ago and only 8 percent below the all-time record of June 1943. The Bureau of Agricultural Economics says that commercial hatchings this year may equal the record output of 1943 in view of the steady pick-up during recent months.

Further evidence that farmers are expanding their poultry and egg operations is found in the BAE estimate of 11 percent more chicks and young chickens on farms on July 1 than a year earlier.

* * *

---Peanut grower representatives from six States are scheduled to attend a meeting in Washington beginning July 30 to discuss the possibilities of setting up an experimental crop insurance program for peanuts in 1946. The conference with officials of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation will be attended by growers from Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, Virginia, Texas, and Oklahoma.

**DELAYS INCREASING
IN TRANSPORTATION**

Transportation delays, particularly those caused by a shortage and slowing up of refrigerator cars, are causing difficulties on the food front.

Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson says that the current trouble is with such commodities as oranges, lemons, and melons. He warns California grape growers to process as much as possible of their crops where it grows and not to depend upon Eastern markets.

During the next four months, California and Arizona expect to need 12 percent more refrigerator cars than last year although actually there are 3,000 fewer refrigerator cars in operation.

Furthermore, the record volume of westbound rail traffic due to the Pacific war makes it difficult to get empty refrigerator cars back to the West Coast and also slows the unloading and turn-around of cars in Eastern terminals.

The Secretary points out that more boxcars are needed to transport the record wheat crop now being harvested. Plans have been made for a heavy movement of grain on the Great Lakes, and thereby cut the burden of eastward grain movement for the railroads.

**FIRST UNRRA LIVESTOCK
ARRIVES IN GREECE**

The S.S. Virginia steamed into Piraeus (port of Athens), Greece, July 15, carrying the first shipment of livestock for breeding and dairy purposes under the agricultural rehabilitation program of UNRRA.

The Greeks are anxious to rebuild dairy herds and stocks of farm draft animals destroyed during the German occupation. In the Athens area there were 25,000 dairy cows before the war. Now there are 2,500 -- one tenth as many. Work animals are so few in Greece that food crops cannot be produced.

The first cargo that reached Greece consisted of 335 Brown Swiss heifers, 357 light draft mares, and 12 bulls. The heifers and bulls were raised in Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, while the draft mares came from these States plus Kansas, Nebraska, Tennessee, and the Dakotas.

During the next 18 months, UNRRA will buy 25,000 bred heifers and utility cattle for farm work and milk production, and 25,000 work mares and mules. These shipments will go to Greece, Albania, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, and Poland, in which 5 million dairy cattle and draft animals were lost during the war -- more than 1/5 of the pre-war total.

About one-half of the animals will be supplied by the United States and the other half from Canada, Mexico, Brazil, and other United Nations. While one percent of the animals lost in war-stricken areas will be replaced by these shipments, the imported animals will increase crop production and will meet the most urgent needs for more milk production.

* * *

---A delegation of U.S. farm leaders headed by Undersecretary of Agriculture J.B. Hutson left Washington July 21 to attend the Third Inter-American Conference of Agriculture at Caracas, Venezuela.

NEW SLAUGHTER PLAN IN OPERATION The Department of Agriculture's new slaughter certification program to improve the Nation's meat supply and distribution has gone into operation. Nine plants in Detroit and one in Toledo are now slaughtering under the program's provisions. Other plants throughout the Nation are being certified.

The program permits unlimited slaughter in plants that meet certain sanitation and other requirements. Previously, only the federally inspected slaughterers were permitted to slaughter without quotas. Non-federally inspected slaughterers who do not obtain certification under the new program will continue to operate under quotas.

Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson has cautioned the public not to expect any immediate improvement in the meat supply as a result of the new plan. It will take several months for the full effects of the program to be felt. However, there should be an immediate improvement in the civilian pork and lamb supply as a result of slight reductions made recently in set-aside requirements for Government purchase. The Government takings of pork have been cut by 4 percent while the lamb set-aside has been cancelled.

BUTTER SUPPLY PICKING UP The average housewife should find more butter on her grocer's shelves during the next few months. Here's why:

1. Production has taken an upswing.
2. Government set-aside has been reduced 20 percent for August.
3. Consumers have fewer red ration points.

Production, after lagging 6 to 8 percent behind last year during the first 6 months, is now running ahead of a year ago. This is due principally to higher rates for butterfat under the Government's dairy payment program and to increased milk production.

Butter had been backing up in retail outlets prior to the recent reduction in point values from 24 to 16. No unusual spoilage has been reported, however. Per capita consumption of butter so far this year has been at an annual rate of $10\frac{1}{2}$ pounds, the lowest on record. Last year it was almost 12 pounds compared with 17 pounds before the war.

* * *

---A report of State Certifying Officers in the Northeast showed the following payments certified under the 1944 Agricultural Conservation Program through the period ending July 14, 1945: Maine, \$39,910.31; Vermont, \$7,132.09; Massachusetts, \$45,849.20; New York, \$62,323.96; New Jersey, \$770,776.22; Pennsylvania, \$283,786.85; total, \$1,209,778.63.

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(AAA - NED - "Agriculture in Action" -- issued weekly and distributed in the Northeast to State Committeemen, State Executive Assistants, Farmer Fieldmen, County Offices in New Jersey, Connecticut, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts; County Committeemen in Pennsylvania and New Jersey)

Radio Transcription
H. L. Manwaring, Assistant Director
Northeast Division, AAA, USDA
July 26, 1945 - 6:15 a.m.
Station WBZ - Boston, Mass.

Nearly everyone I know likes to be on good terms with his neighbors. Farmers do, and so do city folks. Man just seems to be made that way. Most people are that way because they like to be, but it's easy to see there are some material advantages, too.

Farmers are always borrowing or renting each other's machinery, exchanging help at harvest time, swapping ideas on how to grow better crops and livestock, and helping each other in an emergency. A general feeling of good will exists among farm neighbors and among farmers and community business men.

The other day, a Pennsylvania Dutchman was telling me about a barn-raising on his farm. All my life I have heard about quilting, husking and harvesting bees. It's the spirit of give and take that makes this practice possible and lasting.

When someone decides -- why, only he can tell -- that he'll try to get along by himself, won't help his neighbors or let them help him, he loses something. Sometimes it's pure friendship, other times it's service -- but he always loses. The community loses, too, the lift he might give it, if he would.

Nations are the same way.

People everywhere -- especially Uncle Sam's farmers -- have a stake in whether nations are neighborly or stand-offish, whether they are willing to exchange their ideas, goods and services, or whether they want to be hermits.

The boys who know a lot about foreign trade sometimes understand their subject so well, they talk in terms that are hard for most of us to understand, but when you get it all understood and all summed up, it still says: "We must find ways for the nations and the peoples of the earth to be neighborly, so that the exchange of ideas, goods and services can be made for the lasting benefit of all."

We all hate war, and we all want peace. We like to live in an orderly, happy world. The purpose of the Dumbarton Oaks proposals, the San Francisco Conference, the Bretton Woods monetary proposals, and the Conference on Food and Agriculture was peace.

We can have peace, too, if we can learn that peace among nations, like peace between individuals, depends upon the friendly, fair exchange of the things we have that we don't need for the things other nations have that they don't need. The Saviour of the World was saying the same thing when he said, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself."

All we have to do is remember that the radio, swift air travel, and fast ships have made nations neighbors, too.

To us, peace means better understanding of the problems of other nations. Differences in language, customs, religious beliefs, standards of living, and many other factors must be understood and considered. It means knowing your neighbor. It means that other nations must understand the same things about us.

Laying the foundation for that understanding is a long, slow, hard job -- but the work is progressing and we should all support it.

Farmers' interests in foreign trade lie in two directions. The first is his market here at home, and the second is his market abroad.

Let's look at the first a moment. At the present time, nearly everyone in this country who wants to work, and is able to work, has a job -- a regular income. Much of that income goes for food, either more food or better food. What's the consequence? Greater markets for your milk, eggs, squash, apples, poultry -- better prices, too.

Much of the present production -- tanks, airplanes, and guns -- of America's workers is going out of the country. Anyway, it isn't being used here. When we start beating our swords into plow shares and our spears into pruning hooks, we'll still need to send some of our industrial products to other nations.

Will we be willing to trade it for something of theirs?

If we are, we'll have a better chance that all the people who want to can keep right on working and earning and buying more milk and eggs and apples.

If we're not, we may see bread lines, people starving, low milk prices, eggs that can't be sold, and apples left on the trees.

Now, take a look at the production records of American agriculture during the war. Perhaps they are the blessings of the Lord in time of need and will be taken away when the need is past. Perhaps they will continue. All of us hope they will. But consider this: Our own people have eaten better than ever before and, at the same time, we have fed our armies at home and abroad better than any army was ever fed -- and we have helped our neighbors feed their people.

Can we eat or wear at home all the wheat, corn, cotton and other things we can produce? Will we be willing to trade what we don't need to others for things they don't need?

International trade helps to increase the production and wealth of all nations. Yet, many nations -- including our own -- have sought to protect certain groups, or compete with the specialized production of other nations, or to maintain employment in certain lines even at the cost of efficiency. Among neighbor nations, these seemingly beneficial policies turn friends into enemies, destroy jobs, and lower real wages -- and in the long run, destroy peace.

So let's approach our problem of world trade on the community basis of know and like your neighbor, and then do business with him to our mutual advantage.

